

WAR NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICA IS SILENT.

No word from the correspondents for Ten Days. Nothing from Roberts Yesterday. Hercher Coming Home. Trooper Doolan, of St. Albert, Missing.

Winnipeg, June 15, 1900.

Private J. H. Doolan is reported missing by Sir Alfred Milner. He is supposed to be J. T. Doolan, of Edmonton, with the Mounted Rifles.

Winnipeg, June 18, '00.

London, June 18th: Indications are that Lord Roberts considers the end of the struggle in South Africa not far distant. One of these signs is the fact that the Natal volunteers, who have seen hard service, were dismissed to their homes by Sir Redvers Buller on Saturday. They were cheered as they left his camp. Another indication is the report current in authoritative informed military circles in London that a complete division of the regulars is to be withdrawn from General Buller's army and embarked at Durban for China.

Troops drawn from India will probably go next. Lord Roberts let yesterday go without telegraphing any news. Correspondents at headquarters are as they have been for 10 days, silent.

Col. Evans commands the first battalion, C. M. R., in place of Col. Hercher, invalided home. Major Howe remains behind to fill an important position at Kromstad. Vet-Surgeon Hill also remains there in charge of the remount depot.

London, June 18th: Monday's report received by the Wide-World from Shanghai via Hong says that the legations at Peking have been attacked and one minister, probably Gennan, murdered. The crime has been traced to Tzu Tai Sheng, who for a few days, an empress dowager's agent, had been censoring telegrams from Shanghai.

The Peking correspondent of the Times in a despatch dated June 14th via Tien Tsin, June 15, says: "Serious anti-foreign outbreaks took place last night. Some of the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city were burned. Hundreds of native Christians, and servants employed by foreigners, were massacred within two miles of the imperial palace."

London, June 17: Many startling rumors in regard to the situation in China are being printed. It is said that the stations at Bandon and Tien Chien, the Roman Catholic cathedral at Peking and three Anglo-American churches at Tien Tsin are burned. Apparently it is true that a train conveying food and ammunition to Seymon's international force was unable to reach Lang Fang and was obliged to return to Tien Tsin. Japanese newspapers are urging their government to demand ample reparation for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, chancellor of the Japanese legation at Peking. Boxer disturbances are spreading in the Yangtze King Valley. Placards are posted at Wu Hu Chin Kiang and Klu Kiang calling for the extermination of foreigners.

The same correspondents send a report of widespread incendiarism at Peking. Numerous buildings were being destroyed, including the French cathedral and buildings of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions. The latest reports from Chinese sources state that the British marines and bluejackets engaged General Young Fup Siangs troops for several hours and many Chinese are killed.

Hong Kong, June 16: The British cruiser Terrible sailed for Tien Tsin with troops. Trouble is brewing near West river. Riots have broken out at Ban Chow from where over a hundred fugitives arrived at Wu Chow on June 12th.

Washington, June 16th: Nothing has been received concerning the defection of the legations at Peking. Officials are inclined to doubt the more serious reports.

London, June 18: Despatches from Tien Tsin received in Berlin say that the Boxers entered Peking on the evening of June 13th and destroyed several missions and attacked the legations, but were repulsed with the aid of Maxim guns. No Europeans were reported killed. The attitude of Chinese troops towards the Boxers was uncertain.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Chicago wire closed at 11-cd advance over Friday.

Lasker won the first place in the Paris chess tournament.

Six persons were killed in a railway collision at Slough, England.

W. G. Senley was nominated for the commons by South Wentworth Liberal. Many new settlers from Anticosti and Iceland reached Winnipeg on Saturday.

New tenders are called for the construction of the locks at St. Andrews rapids.

A native rising has occurred in Gambi colony and the British commissioner is killed.

Rev. Francis Coleman, Methodist minister of Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

The Italian parliament is opened. Gallo was elected president of the chamber of deputies.

Lizzie Glaw, of Chicago, won the six days' bicycle race at the Winnipeg auditorium. Lizette was second.

Two grain elevators at Killarney were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The town was in great danger of destruction.

Republican leaders are at Philadelphia for the big nominating convention. The republican platform strongly endorses McKinley's policy.

Opposition members on the mainland will probably give trouble to Dunsmuir, the new British Columbia premier.

LOCAL.

The prize lists are out for the Strathcona fair.

Potatoes and peas are in bloom in many of the gardens in town.

Full programs of the sports here on the 2nd and 3rd, are now out.

The Strathcona pound accommodated about 50 head of cattle one night last week.

Archib McDougall, of Wetaskiwin, crossed his farm and left Saturday for Cape Nome.

Donald Ross is having his property near the south end of the bridge surveyed into town lots.

The Masons attend the Presbyterian church in a body on Sunday evening next. All members and visiting brethren are invited to be present.

The first and second baseball teams play this evening. The second team play as follows: Ball Bros. and Wilson, battery; Belamy, Edwards, Mathews, Blois, Pierce and Howey.

Rev. T. C. Buchanan returned from Winnipeg on Friday evening.

A. E. Potter has an auction sale of farm implements and furniture at his auction rooms on Saturday afternoon.

The Dominion government has issued a series of maps illustrative of the route followed by the party of N. W. M. P. under Insp. Moodie, from Edmonton to Dawson, during the winter of 1897-8.

A Garden Party—for church purposes—will be held at Dr. Tofield's Agrícola, on June 29th, beginning at 2 o'clock. Supper to be served at 5 o'clock. Adults 25c; school children free. Games of football, baseball, etc., will be played.

The Hudson Bay Co. liquor store was burglarized about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning by a gang in the window being broken in and a number of bottles of beer extracted. Messrs. Lloyd and Collins, who room above the store, were awakened by the noise and appeared on the scene in time to see the thieves disappearing in the distance. The loss was very trivial.

On Friday, C. Carruthers, North Sturgeon, suffered the loss of his barn by fire. Besides a considerable quantity of oats the building contained two calves and some lumber, with numerous other small articles. The family was attending the picnic at Wilson's bridge, and how the fire originated is a mystery. The building and contents were totally lost.

J. H. Austin, Harry Lumas and Alex. Touchard, the expert horsemen, who gave a broncho-busting exhibition in Calgary a short time ago, have arrived here after a trip up the line, giving exhibitions of rough riding along the line. As soon as the exhibition grounds are fenced Messrs. Austin and Lumas will give a broncho-busting exhibition on the grounds here, following it with exhibitions on each of the days of celebration here.

Messrs. J. H. Ross, commissioner of public works, and J. S. Dennis, deputy commissioner, arrived on Friday night from Regina to make a personal inspection of the roads and trails throughout the district. On Saturday, accompanied by M. McCauley, M. L. A., they drove out to Stony Plain, and today are going over the trail to Clover Bar. Although the roads are, perhaps, in a little better condition than they were in the spring, but there is still enough moisture and mud in evidence to show that complaints were not all unfounded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.
Of a large grey horse branded A on the left shoulder and A P on right hip. Also a grey p. by branded cross on hip, when last seen had a bell on. A suitable reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of these animals or returning the same to me.
6672 B. POLIARD, Fort Saskatchewan.

"My Friend from India."

One of the latest and cleverest three act Comedies on the road.
Three hours of fun.

OPERA HOUSE, EDMONTON

July 2nd and 3rd.

CELEBRATION NIGHTS.

WANTED.

Office Girl wanted; one who is handy, tidy and capable of taking up work with a view to special assistant's position. No Mich dist need apply.
HERBERT LAKE, Taylor Block.
6650

TEACHER WANTED.

Lady teacher wanted for the Edmonton Protestant Public School District No. 7. Salary \$50 per month. Duties from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1900. Must hold first or second class N. W. T. certificate. Testimonial to be submitted.
ST. GEO. JELLEY, Secy-Treas.
6672

LOST.

One bay mare, 5 years old, no brand, about 1200 pounds, some very tame. A reward of \$5.00 for information leading to recovery.
TOMASLO K. ZYSQSWITZ.
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

GRAND EDISON CONCERT

Exhibition given lately in Massey Hall, Toronto, before an audience of 6000 people, also in Grand Opera House, Winnipeg, will be presented in

Robertson Hall, Edmonton
JUNE 27TH AND 30TH,
Commencing at 8 p. m. and finishing at 12 midnight.

Four Hours of Solid Enjoyment.
A Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

Largest Outfit in the World.



J. T. BLOWEY.

Our Stock of Baby Carriages, like our stock of Furniture, is the largest in quantity and lowest in price that you will find in this Western country.

J. T. BLOWEY.

Horses for Sale.

A first class lot of General Purpose Horses for sale. May be seen at corral in rear of my Harness Shop—west of Queen's Hotel.

D. J. COLLINS.

HOUSE TO RENT.

Apply at H. Astley's, Grocer, Main Street.

CARPET

Our Second Floor is the Place to suit yourself in High Grade Carpets at Reasonable Prices.



Our BRUSSELS CARPET

At \$1.00 and \$1.10 are beautiful designs.

Tapestry Carpets

All the New Colors at 50c, 70c, 85c. and \$1.00 per yard.

Our Wiltons

At \$1.15 and \$1.25 will outwear any \$1.50 Carpet in the market.

Reversible Union Carpets

At 45c, 50c. and 60c. per yard.

Japanese Mattings

The correct thing for Bedrooms and Dining Rooms, at 30c, 35c. and 50c. per yard. All are a full yard wide.

Art Squares

In Tapestry. All beautiful designs, with wide borders:

3 x 4, - \$11.75 to \$13.00.
3 x 3½, - 7.00 to 15.00.
3 x 3, - 7.00 to 10.00.

All Wool Squares in all sizes from \$4.75 to \$13.25

Floor Mats from 65c. to \$5.25.

A large assortment of Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

McDougall & Secord.

Shows its Merits

Graydon's Sarsaparilla

has been known as a blood purifier and spring medicine a number of years, and its sale is constantly increasing. The best advertisement is a satisfied customer. We have numerous walking, talking advertisements now, and every bottle sold increases the demand.

Strictly Pure Drugs
Used in Compounding.

GEO. H. GRAYDON,
Main Street, Edmonton

For One Week

We will Offer

150 Pair of Boots, Shoes and Slippers

for Men and Women

At \$1.50 a Pair.

This is exceptional value.
Come early and get your size.

W. T. HENRY & Co.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS.

160 Acres.

Ten acres broken. \$6.00 per acre. Terms liberal.

160 Acres.

Thirty acres broken. Good frame house; stables and fine spring of water. Coal lands adjoining section. \$6.25 per acre, cash.

A Snap: 198 Acres.

Clover Bar; 55 acres under cultivation; 140 acres wire fenced. Two-story house; stables, granaries and chicken house. \$6.50 per acre. Easy terms.

160 Acres.

Forty acres cultivated, 120 acres fenced; good house; fine well, 33 feet deep; stables. \$7.50 per acre. A bargain and easy terms of payment.

160 Acres.

Fifty acres broken; all fenced and in good order. \$10 per acre. Terms liberal.

If you are looking for a farm, call and see us.

Agents Hudson Bay Co.'s Lands.

P. HEIMINCK & Co.

Opposite Post Office.

Choice lots for residences in all parts of the Town.

Main Street Lots.

Corner and adjoining lot in Block 5, H. B. Reserve, for sale at a bargain.

TO LET.
Room in Bulletin Block, after 31st May. Apply at Bulletin's office.

WANTED.

Furnished rooms wanted. Apply at the Criterion Restaurant.
JOHNBOY & ELDON, Edmonton.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to unavoidable delays in the settlement of claims at distribution points in Eastern Assiniboia, the Commissioners appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada to deal with the claims of Half-Breeds born in the Northwest Territories, between the 15th July, 1870, and the end of 1885, and with claims which may be preferred by representatives of Half-Breeds born within the time aforesaid and since deceased, will be unable to attend at the remaining distribution points in the Districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, at the dates set forth in the Public Notice of the Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, dated 8th March, 1900. Consequently, further notice is hereby given that James Andrew Joseph McKenna and James Walker, Esquires, two of the aforesaid Commissioners, will attend at undermentioned places at or about the dates set forth, for the purpose of hearing evidence and adjudicating upon the aforesaid claims:

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.
Touchwood Hills, 28th June, 1900.
Swift Current, 2nd July, 1900.
Macleod Creek, 4th July, 1900.
Medicine Hat, 7th July, 1900.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.
Lethbridge, 10th July, 1900.
Macleod, 12th July, 1900.
Fincher Creek, 16th July, 1900.
Calgary, 21st July, 1900.
Lacombe, 26th July, 1900.
Wetaskiwin, 31st July, 1900.
Dulmont, 1st August, 1900.
Edmonton, 7th August, 1900.
St. Albert, 13th August, 1900.
Lac Ste Anne, 28th August, 1900.
Port Saskatchewan, 8th Sept. 1900.
Victoria, 13th Sept. 1900.
Lac la Piche, 24th Sept. 1900.
Athabasca Landing, 12th Oct. 1900.
Edmonton, 18th October, 1900.

JAMES ALLEN SMART,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, 7th June, 1900.

Unreserved Auction Sale

—OF—
Cows, Horses, Wagons, Implements, Harness, Furniture, and one Phaeton Buggy, at 1 o'clock, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd,
at Edmonton Auction Rooms.

Having been instructed, I will sell by public auction on above date all of the valuable stock of goods and chattels, as follows:
Six milking cows, 1 span of general purpose horses, 1 stallion, 2 wagons (one of which is nearly new), 2 binders (1 Massey-Harris, 1 McCormick), 2 mowers, 2 hay forks, 1 phaeton buggy, 1 plow, 1 potato cultivator, 1 set of double wheels, 1 set of double working harness, 1 set of beautiful parlor furniture (upholstered in rug, cherry frame), 1 saddle and bridle, 4 beds with springs and mattresses, 1 washing machine, 1 churn, 1 administer cart, (cost \$85 in Montreal), wash tub, 3 stoves, pans, shovels, forks, hoes and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms Cash.

A. E. POTTER, Auctioneer.
Parties wishing to sell at these sales should apply ten days before sale.

P. Heiminck & Co.
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY,
AGENTS
Hudson's Bay Co. Lands
Main Street, opposite P. O.

T. A. STEPHEN,
Real Estate Agent, Edmonton

EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per Year

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under, \$1.00, or ten cents a line for insertion and five cents a line each week or part of each after.

Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.

BULLETIN CO. (LTD.)

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Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in bold form, 25 words or under 50c. for one insertion, and a cent a word for each word over 50.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 18th, 1900

THE WAR.

The news of the heavy fighting near Lindley in the Orange Free State on and about May 30th, during which a battalion of the Irish Yeomanry were captured by the Boers and in which the forces of Generals Rundle and Methuen were engaged, indicates a well laid plan of operations on the part of the Boers, looking to the cutting of the railway behind Lord Roberts' army while he was engaged before Johannesburg and Pretoria. Although the capture of the Boers in cutting off and capturing 400 of the yeomanry, which included members of many prominent Irish families, is aggravating in the last degree from a British point of view, on the other hand the scheme of the Boers which if successful at the time would have had an important bearing on the progress, if not on the result of the war, utterly failed. There can be no doubt that had Lord Roberts' communications been cut as expected, and indeed reported by the Boers, Johannesburg and Pretoria would not have given up so easily. The resistance made by this small force of yeomanry may have been, and probably was, what gave time for Generals Rundle and Methuen to bring their larger forces to bear and effectively check the Boer efforts against the railway.

At the same time it is hard to believe that had General Rundle been the alert and capable officer he should be, having sufficient force to check the Boers, as was proven—that the disaster to the yeomanry needed to occur. That the yeomanry themselves fought well before giving up is proven by the long list of killed and wounded, but it still remains to be known whether their courage was used to the best advantage by the officer in command. It is somewhat remarkable that three disasters have been suffered by bodies of imperial troops under imperial officers forming part of Lord Roberts' command, while a fourth body of colonial troops under a colonial officer under similar circumstances at Wepener successfully stood off an overwhelming force of Boers for eight or ten days until relieved. While it was all right to make excuses for these three recurring disasters to bodies of British troops in the early part of the war, on the ground that the country was unknown and Boer tactics new, such excuses are good no longer. If a British officer in eight months experience has not learned to meet Boer tactics, as the British successes have shown they can be met—it is time he gave place to some one of greater mental capacity. At the beginning of the war the Boers firmly believed that British officers were fools, and for a time the world generally was compelled to coincide in the belief. Subsequent events have proven that this was a lamentable mistake for the Boers. But Britain's position is not yet so strong, nor is this war so nearly over, that she can afford to keep in important commands officers who fail when they should succeed.

There is a feature in connection with the strength shown by the Boers in the northeastern part of the Free State that is particularly worthy of attention. When Lord Roberts' main army passed north there was little resistance and many Free State soldiers surrendered to the British. These were disarmed, swore allegiance, and instead of being held as prisoners of war were allowed to return to their homes. It is now perfectly clear that as in the southern part of the Free State, as soon as the overwhelming force of British passed these new found subjects of Her Majesty once supplied themselves with other guns and took the war path again. In no other way can the large force now operating in that part of the country be accounted for. It is remarkable that with his former lamentable experience in the southeastern part of the State Lord Roberts should allow it to be repeated in the northeastern part as it has been. By the utter disregard of the Boers for the little as well as all considerations of gratitude and fair play, they are fostering the opinions that the only good Boer is the dead one. Certainly it is time the policy of special conciliation toward the people of the Free State was changed. Above all others concerned in this war they deserve no consideration. They had no quarrel with Britain and stood in no danger. Their attack was as unprovoked as it was determined. There was a quarrel between the Transvaal and Britain, and there is some respect due to the men who having a quarrel are ready to fight it out. But the Free State has no quarrel. They attacked Britain because they were sure of victory. Then when the fortune of war went against them, they were ready to lay down their arms and forswear their friends

to save themselves. And again when the immediate danger was past have always been ready to play the traitor and attack the British on the flank or rear. It is to be hoped that if any more of them fall into British hands they will be held in safe keeping until the war is over. A few lessons as to the consequences of the violation of an oath might also be in order.

Ex-President Kruger threatening guerrilla warfare to the last extremity after leaving Pretoria, and at the same time leaving his own wife and that of the commander-in-chief of his forces in the hands of the British for safe keeping, is to say the least a peculiar spectacle. On the one hand it shows his absolute confidence in the justice and fair dealings of the British, and on the other shows that he does not appreciate the fact that civilization entails mutual obligations even in war time. His idea evidently is that the Boers may play the guerrilla while the British will be bound by the rules of civilized warfare. He probably forgets that under the rules of civilized warfare the guerrilla is not a soldier, but an outlaw and is treated as such.

PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, June 8, 1900.

Wednesday's session was occupied by the discussion of a subject which may turn out to be a serious affair for the government or may turn out to be a mare's nest. Mr. Monck, conservative of Jacques Cartier called attention to a statement appearing in the newspapers some time in April to the effect that a certain concentrated food-supply to the volunteers in South Africa was not of the kind or standard paid for. That what cost the government about five thousand dollars was really worth not more than four or five hundred dollars. The food in question is what is known as "Emergency Rations" and is put up in small tin cases for use when ordinary rations are not available.

The minister of militia in stating his case said that the rations supplied were identical with those tested by the department and were purchased from the same person. If the rations actually furnished were not the same as had been paid for the person from whom the rations had been purchased had swindled the government. He asked that a specific charge be made and a committee of enquiry would be granted at once. The discussion continued all afternoon and till a 10 o'clock at night, was very acrimonious and resulted in nothing. So far the discussion has rested on mere insinuations and no investigation has been demanded although a whole day at the busy end of the session was occupied. It seems too bad that when time has become so precious so much of it should be taken up without any purpose. If the militia department has been swindled or the minister been a party to a swindle that is a very proper subject for formal enquiry, but it should certainly not be a subject for mere insinuation and fruitless discussion. If it is a fact that the emergency rations were not up to the standard it is somewhat peculiar that no information to that effect has appeared in the numerous letters from South Africa, written by officers and privates in the force who must certainly not only have used the rations but have been compelled to place a great deal of dependence on them. Had they failed under the test of active service there is no reason why that fact should not be public property by this time. For the credit of all concerned it is to be hoped that an investigation will be formally demanded. The contractor who supplied the rations has addressed an open letter to Mr. Monck daring him to make the charges outside the House which he made under the protection of the privilege of parliament.

To-day's session opened with the moving of an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the occupation of Pretoria. The address was moved by the premier and seconded by the leader of the opposition. Mr. Bourassa, who has achieved a considerable amount of unenviable notoriety during the present session by his anti-British attitude, took the occasion to make a very excited and distasteful although at the same time protesting address although at the same time protesting his loyalty.

In reply the House gave three cheers for the Queen and at the same time all members sang "God Save the Queen" as being the best answer that could be made to his wild statements. Mr. Charlton then in a moderate, but well thought out and clearly defined speech gave the loyalist view of the situation in South Africa in such terms as drew forth the enthusiastic approval of both sides of the House.

Sir Wilfrid then closed the debate in a few words in which he spoke of the uncalculated nature of Mr. Bourassa's remarks when the purpose of the address was congratulation on the end of the war in which all parties of whatever opinion must necessarily join, when the end of the war meant at it did equal rights for all races and conditions in South Africa. The address was carried unanimously with applause and it passed on to the senate for its endorsement.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.

T. A. Stephen, of Edmonton, is appointed commissioner for taking affidavits.

Lenox MacFarlane, of Millet, is appointed game guardian.

The following are appointed fire guardians: Harry Belcher, Wostok; David McGill, Star; John Borwick, of Whitford.

CANNOT BE WITH US.

The president of the sports committee is in receipt of the following letter from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Forget:

Government House, Regina, 13th, June '00.

Sir: I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Forget to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., requesting their presence, in the name of the people of Edmonton and surrounding country, at the celebration of Dominion Day in Edmonton.

I am desired, in reply, to express His Honor's and Madame Forget's thanks for the kind invitation extended them, and their regret at their inability to be present.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your obedient servant, PRIVATE SECRETARY, J. H. Morris, Esq., Edmonton, Alberta.

Mrs. Egerton, an English lady, who did nursing work in Dawson City, carried out an original idea in London, which greatly gratified the C. P. R. which Mrs. Egerton had been much struck by the scenery along the line of the C. P. R., as well as with the service which the company rendered across the continent, and she determined to let the folk in England know something about both. For this purpose she availed herself of a fancy ball at Covent Garden, to appear in a costume which took the first prize for originality, and which illustrated Canadian scenery and the C. P. R. in a highly striking manner. The lady's hair was trimmed in a manner to show the C. P. R. trains in motion, her cap set forth Lake Ontario, Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, while the front of her dress showed a train rushing at full speed through the wonderful ravines in the far Northwest. In the lady's hand was a banner which contained the coat of arms of the several provinces constituting the Dominion. The lost ensemble, as the London press remarked at the time, was "wonderfully striking and impressive and gave at a glance an idea of a country of which Londoners, previous to the jubilee, knew very little. Mrs. Egerton, as Mr. Baker, the C. P. R. agent in London, pointed out, did all this "off her own bat," and solely with the patriotic view of making Canada known. The lady is coming out again probably this summer, when she will make an extended tour of the country. Photographs of Mrs. Egerton in her unique costume are at the general offices of the C. P. R.



A Bad Cold

followed by consumption and imposing funeral obsequies are frequent results of getting

WET FEET.

When it Rains

(or sooner)

provide yourself and children with Rubbers.

We have a complete stock of the best goods in all lines of Rubbers. Fifteen cases just opened.

We have Men's Rubbers from 60c. to \$1.00.

Ladies', 50c. to 75c.

Misses', 35c. to 45c.

Boys', 50c. to 65c.

A full line of Spring Heel Rubbers for Children.

Lacrosse Shoes

in all sizes.

Hudson's Bay Stores.

TEACHER WANTED

Male teacher wanted for Beaver Hills School District. Applicants must state salary required and date of certificate held. Applications to be in not later than July 15th. Address T. G. FRASER, Sec'y-Treas., Agriola P. O.

Seasonable Spring Specialties.

Wire Screens

Wire Nettings and Fencing

Poultry and Mosquito Netting, all Sizes and Widths

The Hot Weather will try you. Why not try an OIL STOVE for your Cooking?

The Model Refrigerators

Just arrived. BUILT FOR USE—to preserve ice and keep provisions cool—scientifically constructed. Charcoal filled walls, solid bronze trimmings. "Their Saving qualities Save you Money."

Try "MURATO", the new cold water Kalsomine. Pure colors. Will not rub off. Perfectly Sanitary

** ELEPHANT PAINTS WILL NOT RUN **

ELEPHANT PAINTS

ALL KINDS.

MADE TO USE.



MADE TO WEAR.

ELEPHANT PAINTS

IT PAYS TO BUY at Ross Bros. Largest Stock Lowest Prices

GRAND CELEBRATION

To Commemorate recent British Successes in South Africa.

SPORTS.

To be held at the N. W. M. P. Barracks, Fort Saskatchewan,

Friday, June 22nd, 1900.

\$200 in Prizes.

The following are some of the principal attractions:

Grand Challenge Football Match, Strathcona vs. Fort Saskatchewan, for Trophy valued at \$25, at 10.30 a. m., sharp.

1 Calisthenic Procession at 1 p. m. Sports will commence at 1.30 p. m.

2 Professor J. W. Bert, late of Niagara Falls, in his wonderful performance on the slack wire.

3 Barbecue of a Beef or imported from Malesing, presented over by Monsieur Macdonald.

4 Bicycle Race (slow) 250 yards, 5 2 2

5 Half mile Bicycle Race (open), 5 2 2

6 Half mile Bicycle Race (ladies), 5 2 2

7 100 yards Foot Race, dash, open, 5 2 2

8 Half mile Foot Race, open, 5 2 2

9 Obstacle Race, 200 yards, open, 5 2 1

10 2-legged Race, 100 yards, open, 5 2 1

11 Hat, Coat and Vest Race, 200 yards, open, 5 2

12 Sack Race, 100 yards, open, 5 2

13 Thread and Needle Race, 100 yards, 2 1

14 Saddle Race (Police only), 5 2

15 Donkey Race, half mile, all owners, 5 2

16 Horse and Cart Race (Police only), 7 3

17 Greasy Pig Race (open to all comers), 5 2

18 Climbing Greasy Pole (boys under 14), 5 2

19 Wrestling on horseback (police only), 10 5 2 1

20 Running High Jump, open, 5 2 1

21 Vaulting with Pile, open, 5 2

22 Throwing Cricket Ball, 5 2

23 Tag of War, (Victoria district vs. all comers), 10

Four to enter and three to start in all open races. Entrance fees ten per cent of the amount of the purse. Competitors may enter up to the start. All entries to be made with S. W. Anderson, Fort Saskatchewan, from this date and day of sports on the grounds. Admission to grounds 50c.

In the evening a Concert and Dance will be held. The leading talent of Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan will be represented. Admission to Concert and Dance, 50c.

It is proposed that the surplus of the day will be donated to the Patriotic Fund.

The Edmonton and local bands will be in attendance.

God Save the Queen.

Supt. A. H. Griessbach, President.

Tr. Aylen and J. W. Sherr, M. L. A., Vice-Pres.

Sgt-Major Elliott, Chairman.

H. E. Daniel, Treas.

Const. R. Nicholls, Sec'y.

GO TO..

J. H.

JOHNSON

If you are thinking of buying a new or second-hand Wheel. He can supply your wants. Agent for the

Sterling, Eldridge, Geneva and Ideal Bicycles.

Samples of Ideals in Stock. Call and examine them. They are a high grade Wheel at a low price, only \$40.00.

I have a first class line of Livery Wheels to hire, also a full line of Bicycle Sundries kept in stock, and the best equipped Bicycle Repair Shop west of Winnipeg.

Remember the place: A FEW DOORS NORTH OF FIRE HALL.

FOR SALE.

One Bull, roan, 21 months old.

One Bull, red, 21 months old.

The above stock is registered in the Dominion Shorthorn herdbook.

Apply to

J. C. GROSE,

Lacombe, Alta.

North of Scotland Canadian MORTGAGE CO.

Money to Lend

On Improved Farm Property in Alberta, OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Managers.

C. B. LOTT, CALGARY, District Appraiser for Alberta.

For application, forms and information, call on A. G. HARRISON, EDMONTON.

Next call McDougall & Secord's. P. O. Box 23

E. STRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned about May 12th, one iron grey mare, about 1200 or 1400 pounds, branded G on left shoulder, four white feet. Owner may have property by paying expenses.

6160p R. LOGAN, Logan P. O.

TEACHER WANTED

For Crookford School District, Alberta. Duties to begin at once. Second Class certificate. Applications, stating salary, to be sent to KENNETH MORRISON, Secretary, Star, P. O., Alberta.

ROOMS TO LET.

Furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 6544 CRITCHFORD RESTAURANT.

Lost.

Red Morocco pocketbook, on June 6th, containing coal book of S. Moran.

J. C. HAINSHALL, Edmonton.



WM. LOCKHART, UNDERTAKER.

Coffins and Caskets, all styles, made at eastern prices. All kinds of Funeral Furnishings.

Third Street, South of H. B. Co.'s Store.

3 Farms

..TO..

Rent or Sell

1. Eight miles from Edmonton, at Poplar lake. Sixty acres under cultivation. Rent \$150, cash.

2. Thirteen miles from Edmonton, six miles from Fort Saskatchewan, at Horse Hills. Forty acres. Rent \$100.

3. Nineteen miles from Edmonton, nine miles from St. Albert. 120 acres. Rent \$250.

All these farms have dwelling houses, stables and wells

Apply to

I. COWIE

Edmonton, Alberta

P. Heimick & Co.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY.

AGENTS

Hudson's Bay Co. Lands

Main Street, opposite P. O.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly.)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$100 per Year
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under, \$4.00, or ten cents a line first insertion and five cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.

BULLETIN CO. (LTD.)

Special Advertisements.

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, words or under type, for one insertion, and a cent a word for each word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 18TH, 1900

RESTRICTION OF THE GRAIN TRADE

Ottawa, June 1, '00.

The bill to regulate the grain trade recently passed by parliament permits the erection of flat warehouses for storage purposes, but absolutely prohibits the use of such warehouses for the purpose of ordinary dealings in grain. As the right to buy and sell grain through flat warehouses was the principal point for which the people of the west contended as a means of protection against the elevator combine, it was felt that to allow such a provision to become law without protest from the representatives of the west was to practically become a party to the legislation away of the farmers' rights. Mr. Richardson therefore moved and Mr. Oliver seconded an amendment declaring for the principle of the free right to buy and sell grain through any kind of a warehouse that might be considered suitable.

Mr. Richardson said: I want to propose the amendment of which I gave notice some time ago. I do not intend to make any remarks on it as I discussed it very fully this afternoon. I might merely say that I still hold the view that under the bill the farmers will not be accorded the utmost freedom in shipping and storing their grain. For that reason, I beg to propose the following in substitution of clause 40 of the bill:

The commissioners shall give permission to any person who demands it in writing, the privilege of erecting, maintaining and using, free of charge, on some portion of the company's right of way adjoining the main track, siding or spur at each such siding or station, an elevator or warehouse for the purpose of storing and shipping grain in car lots, but the said elevator or warehouse shall not be used for any other purpose.

I may say that this is the main clause in the last two sessions by the hon. friend from East Assiniboia (Mr. Dugas). It is a clause to the framing of which he gave the greatest care, and I believe that if it is adopted as a substitute for clause 40, it will remove all occasion for contention with the farmers of the Northwest.

Mr. Oliver said: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say, in support of the motion, that I consider clause 40 to be the important section of the bill, and as it stands, it is for one as a western member cannot allow it to go through the house without expressing my views on it. Ever since this question has come before parliament, it has come as the one ground of a demand by the people of the Northwest to be allowed to market their grain as they please and as is most convenient to them. The subject was brought before the house three sessions ago by the member for East Assiniboia, and by one means or another his efforts were defeated. It was brought before the house last session by the same hon. gentleman, and again his efforts were defeated. It appears before the house this session, and if this bill is carried again the effect will be defeated. The most important demand made by the people of the west, through their representatives, during these three years, is absolutely and in so many words refused by the last session of clause 40 of this bill. That is, the right of any man to buy grain from a farmer and ship it over the railway, as it may be convenient to him, or as the railway may allow. In the instructions to the commission on the first page, this complaint is set forth:

That the owners of elevators enjoy a monopoly in the purchase of grain by refusing to permit the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated, and are able to keep the price of grain below its true market value, to their own benefit and the disadvantage of others who are specially interested in the grain trade, and of the public generally.

There is rather a misrepresentation there because it is not the elevators but the railway companies which refuse to permit the use of their right of way for the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated.

I am bound to say that the evidence submitted from one end of the country to the other bore out to the last degree the assertion contained in that clause I have just quoted. Is that a matter of importance or is it not? If it has been possible for grain buyers to depress the price of wheat through Manitoba and the Northwest to an average extent of two cents a bushel it is easy to estimate the loss. The output of Manitoba and the Northwest was 26,000,000 bushels during the past year, and the loss to the people by this depression of two cents in the price amounts to over half a million dollars.

On page 8 of the report of the commission we find the commissioners declaring:

We find that the grievances complained of have arisen largely from the protection afforded by the railway company to elevator owners to induce them to build elevators, which results in placing the shipping of grain at elevator points in the hands solely of the elevator owners.

That is to say, for the depression in prices the commission lay the principal part of the blame on the monopoly given the elevator owners, and the prohibition against the free buying and selling of grain by men of small capital at points throughout the country. On page 11 of the same report, the commissioners point out:

We consider that proper relief from the possibility of being compelled to sell under value and of being unduly delayed for cleaning, is only to be had by giving the fullest obtainable freedom in the way of shipping and selling grain.

There can be no question as to what has been the trouble in the Northwest, and there is no question as to the desirability of the report of the commission on the subject. The commission report that the great need is perfect freedom to buy and sell grain—a free market for grain—and yet in response to the report, we are enacting a measure, which, in one of its clauses, provides:

No owner or operator of any such warehouse shall be allowed to store in or ship through grain purchased by or for himself.

How the House can agree to pass such a provision as this, in the face of the report of the commission and of the evidence placed before the House from time to time by the members from the Northwest, I cannot understand, and I cannot understand how they can expect that such legislation shall result in benefit either west or east.

The interest of the western producer is a dominant interest; those of the trader and the carrier are subsidiary interests. They succeed or fail just as the producer succeeds or fails. They are not independent but dependent interests. They do not exist except by the success of the producer, and every man throughout the Dominion is interested directly and indirectly in the success and prosperity of the producers of the Northwest. If the western producer does not receive the fair value for his produce to which he is entitled, there is a loss of trade to the country generally, and there is a discouragement to further production. The best encouragement that can be given to production in the west is to give the farmers the best possible return for their labor, and when you say to the men who produce 26,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year; You shall not have the right to buy and sell that wheat in the way that will give you the best return, you are applying a brake to their enterprise. When you legislate in so many words to say that wheat shall be handled by a monopoly which your own commission has reported, had unduly depressed the price of wheat, which, in all probability, has meant the loss of half a million dollars to the people of the Northwest, you do not legislate in the interest of the people of the Northwest, or the people of this country.

The prime minister opposed the amendment and it was declared lost on division.

FRUIT CULTURE.

A correspondent, Mr. J. J. Gregory, writing from Lacombe on the 11th, says: "We were told in the Bulletin's issue of the 8th instant that the day before a wild strawberry-plant was picked on the river bank. This is good for Edmonton, but one day earlier members of our family were picking ripe strawberries on the ranch and near Lacombe."

Speaking of the possibilities of raising cultivated fruits, particularly apples, the writer states:

"In our opinion, until those giving this subject attention in hopes of producing varieties that will fairly succeed are successful, it will be more satisfactory for the settlers to spend their time and money in planting wind breaks and among these wind breaks to plant any or all of the native fruits found in the country. This is simply following nature as the wild fruits are invariably found in bluffs of woods or protected by shrubbery of some kind or other. Some five years have now elapsed since the writer has put above in practice and from the prospect of fruit at present there will be plenty of the native fruits for the use of the household during this season as well as the wind break being a very great embellishment to the ranch and a fine show of forestry."

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It is reported from Peking that the Russian minister has offered the Chinese foreign office the use of Russian troops to quell the "Boxer" disturbance. This action is probably due to the wounding of Russian officers by the "Boxers" some time since. This action will doubtless meet with resistance in some manner from the representatives of the Czar. The foreign office has previously confessed its inability to deal alone-handed with the "Boxers." There are evidences too, that the Chinese government is by no means as hostile to the society as could be desired; indeed it is mooted in many quarters that the organization has the secret assurance of non-interference, if not of protection, from the celestial authorities. Commenting on the situation the London "Times" says:

"What is to be our attitude in this position of affairs? We possess interests in China which make it impos-

sible for us to leave the leading part in restoring order to any other power, least of all to the power which, as experience has taught us, might be tempted to use her position to the detriment of all others except herself. It is our duty to take the lead in any action that may be needed. We should rejoice to do so in company with our American kinsfolk, but that, of course, is a matter that is entirely for them to decide. In any case, we must assert it, and assert it with energy and despatch. Happily our fleet in Chinese waters affords us the means for this step."

Battleford Herald: Everyone not otherwise engaged is out digging seneca rock, and large quantities are being brought in. The demand from the east is in excess of the supply.

FOR SALE.

A complete Threshing Outfit, 15-horsepower Sawyer & Massey Co. Reel, locomotive pattern, compound engine. One season in use. One J. I. Case, Reel, Wis., U. S. A. Separator, 36-inch cylinder, 55-inch body. Two seasons in use. Also water tank, pump and hose. Grain cradle and wood saw and an extra 45-inch, four-ply rubber drive belt. All will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. For particulars apply to:

6572 A. McLEOD or T. G. ROES, Delmont.

STRAY. Strayed on the premises of the undersigned about 15th May, 1900, one black stallion, two years old, one white hind foot and white star on forehead, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove the animal by:

W. F. WILKINSON, S. E. q. c. Sec. 15-23-23, Clover Bar.

STRAY. Taken up May 2nd, one bay cayuse stallion, one year old or over, rich hind foot white, small white strip or brush in the face, no brand, tips of ears from cream. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the animal away.

ISAAC INGRAM, Clearwater, Tex. 10-55-24, Leduc P. O.

6563

J. Chenier

Our New Store is filled up with New and Fresh Goods in the following lines:

Millinery, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

ON HAND a special line of D. & A. Corsets and Corset Waists for Ladies and Children.

JOS. CHENIER

The Dinner Trade

We are getting it, and if a good square meal for 25¢ is an inducement, we fill the bill. The only house with a short-order Bill of Fare.

Ladies come here for your Afternoon Tea. Meals 15c and up.

The Critter Restaurant.

JOHNSTON & ELDON.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Are the manufacturers of the Flour which is giving universal satisfaction, and for which all well regulated households ask

The brands are:

BEST PATENT, STRONG BAKERS, GOLDEN HARVEST, WHITE CLOVER.

When once tried it is always used.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

SUMMER SUITINGS.

Neatest Patterns. Latest Styles.

Having moved into new premises, received a new stock and so arranged my affairs that I can give the personal attention I require. I cordially invite my old friends and patrons to call and permit me to again supply them with neat and stylish Summer Suits.

P. WAGNER, Next Morris' Store, Main Street, Edmonton.

Edmonton Steam Dye Works

F. MAYERHOFFER, Proprietor.

Clothes, Blankets, Hats and Neckties cleaned and made to look as good as new. All kinds of cloth dyed.

Work: near Electric Light Engine House.

Closson & Wood.

If you are looking for Ready-made Clothing for yourself or your children, call on us. We are headquarters for this class of goods. The prices will surprise you.

GRAND TO SELL.

...CELEBRATION...

OF THE...

St. Jean Baptiste Society

AT EDMONTON,

MONDAY, JUNE 25TH.

PROGRAMME

Procession, Mass, Sermon, Pic-nic, Speeches, Races, and Concert in the evening.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

Remember the place: a few doors north of Fire Hall, Edmonton.

JAS. VOLWAY, Prop.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business under the style (or firm) of "The Port Saskatchewan Milling Company," was on the 12th day of June, 1900, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by the said Moore (alone), who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities, and receive all monies payable to the said firm.

Dated at Edmonton this 12th day of June, 1900.

Witness: P. R. CUNLIFFE, J. E. WERRY, L. MORET.

Tenders for Bridge.

NOTICE.

Tenders addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, and marked "Tenders for bridge over Whitewater River" will be received up to the 30th instant, for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Whitewater River between Sections 10 and 15, in Township 51, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian.

Plan and specification of the work in question can be seen in the hands of Mr. John C. Cameron, Local Inspector, at Edmonton.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque or express order payable to the undersigned, for five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer refuses to enter into a proper contract, or fails to complete the work.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, 12th June, 1900.

Atlantic Steamship Lines

From Montreal, Quebec, June 2nd June 2nd

Corinthian (Atlantic) " " " "

First Cabin, 1st and 2nd class. Second Cabin, 1st and 2nd class.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Freight passenger arranged from all ports.

Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to

WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, Winnipeg, C. P. R. Office.

Canadian Pacific

..RAILWAY..

HOLIDAY TRIPS

by way of the Great Lakes.

Steamships Athabasca, Alberta and Manitoba will leave Fort William for Owen Sound every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, making connection at Owen Sound for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor and all points east.

For information and full particulars apply to nearest agent or address

WM. STITT, C. E. McPHERSON, A. G. P. A. Winnipeg, G. P. A., Winnipeg.

A few farms. Apply to

SHORT & CROSS.

Advocates, Edmonton.

45

On the Sideboard Question.

We are excellently fixed to meet your wants. A large number of Heavy Carved Golden Oak Sideboards (with British-shaped Mirrors) Others in Elm and Ash, well made throughout. You will appreciate our stock when you see our provision for the Dining Room, especially—beautiful, appropriate, and not too costly for the wise buyer.

Call and see for yourself at

McIntosh & Whitelaw's.

Upholstering, Picture Framing and Undertaking.

Hislop & Nagle,

Traders and General Merchants, Fort Resolution and Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake.

Branches at Providence, Norman and Nelson.

JAMES HISLOP. EDMUND NAGLE.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 13th June.

Printed forms of tenders containing full information as to the articles and quantity required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made in such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered, for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper inserters this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. Police, Ottawa, 15th May, 1900.

Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth 898," to be opened on the 25th of June next, will be received at this Department until noon on Monday the 25th of June, 1900, for a permit to cut timber on Berth No. 898, comprising Sections 5, 6, and 7, in Township 51, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, in the said District, containing an area of three square miles, more or less.

The regulation under which a permit will be issued may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonds which the applicant is prepared to pay for a permit.

It will be necessary for the person whose tender is accepted to obtain a permit within sixty days from the 25th of June, and to pay twenty per cent. of the dues on the timber to be cut under such permit, otherwise the berth will be cancelled.

Rental at the rate of \$5.00 a square mile per annum will be charged if the berth is not operated continuously.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES, Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 15th May, 1900.

WANTED! FARMS TO RENT

For the coming season by a number of my correspondents in the United States.

Send description and rent required to ISAAC COWIE, Edmonton.

FOR SALE.

For sale, cheap, a good bunch of Ponies, suitable for riding or driving. Apply to J. DIDSBURY, Chazy, Alta. 6571

WHY?

Why is our store always crowded? Why is our business increasing?

Simply because we keep in stock all what people call for and that we sell our goods ten per cent. cheaper than any other store.

Garipey & Brosseau,

PHONE 15.

Railway Time Table.

EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS.

INCOMING.

Mondays and Fridays: Leave Calgary at 8 a. m. Arrive at 5 p. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays: Leave Calgary at 7.30 a. m. Arrive at 7 p. m.

OUTGOING.

Tuesdays and Saturdays: Leave Strathcona at 6.30 a. m. Arrive at Calgary at 5 p. m.

Wednesdays and Fridays: Leave Strathcona at 7.30 a. m. Arrive at Calgary at 7 p. m.

All trains carry passengers, mail and express. Tuesday and Wednesday trains carry only a lock bag, and no way mail is taken for points between Calgary and Edmonton.

CHURCHES.

ANGELICAN "ALL SAINTS."

Services, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month at 11 a. m.; and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8.30 a. m.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. Litany and address.

All seats free.

HY. ALLEN GRAY, M.A., Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays—First mass at 8, high mass at 10.30. Sunday school 3 p. m. Vespers and benediction at 7.30 p. m.

Week services—Benediction every Thursday night at 7.30.

FATHER LEDUC, P.P. FATHER LESTANCE, P.P.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 2.30 p. m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

D. G. McQUEEN, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p. m.

C. B. FREEMAN, Pastor.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services each Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in the old Methodist Church. Sunday school at 6.30 each Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM TAGER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Fellowship at 12.30 a. m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 3 p. m.

Epworth League on Tuesday evening. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

T. C. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

J. B. MERCER.

ALBERTA

W. T. S. O'Hara, one of a party of delegates from Toledo, who have been in Alberta for some time looking over the country with a view of location, recently sent to the Toledo Times the following letter, descriptive of Alberta:

"Thinking that you might be pleased to hear from us, away in this far Northwest, I will endeavor to go over our trip of the past ten days, so as to give you an idea of the country and its possessions. Our trip up to Winnipeg was without any great interest, with the exception of the ride around Lake Superior, and the best way to describe that great lake is that it is a beautiful body of water surrounded by massive mountains of rock (or at least Toladoans would call them such). The lake at that time had some snow at the base of the great rocks and it presented a beautiful sight to the traveller.

"Since leaving the Frog City we have ridden in wagons or on cayuse or walked over about 250 miles of country, mostly in the vicinity of Lacombe and Red Deer in Alberta province.

"We have been around Buffalo Lake and several miles back from it on either side. It lies about 35 miles east of Lacombe and the country to the south and west of Buffalo Lake is very fine, being one of the most beautifully cultivated countries that we ever saw and extremely fertile; the same can be said of the country all the way from Lacombe to the head of Buffalo Lake on the west side of the lake; but on the east of the lake and for about ten miles back lies one of the most beautiful and useless, except for stock raising; a prettier prairie the eye of man never rested upon. To the settler it is veritable apples of Sodom. But, notwithstanding this, there is plenty of land yet unopened.

The coal banks on the Red Deer river are simply immense, some of the exposed veins being as much as 16 feet in thickness. Iron and gold abound within easy distance of Lacombe in the Red Deer valley.

"The soil is fertile beyond conception and equally as heavy on the hillsides as in the valleys, and the growth of vegetation on wonderful. When walking over the ground one is reminded of the times of childhood when you used to run around the strawstacks after threshing, treading on about two feet of straw.

"Another pleasing sight is the beautiful, carpeted prairies. The entire face of the earth here excepting where it has been broken, is a mass of flowers, such as violet (three kinds), the yellow wild sweet pea, shooting star, pansy, wild roses (both double and single), wild clematis, daisies, buttercup and many others too numerous to mention.

"As a farming or ranching country, Alberta, from Red Deer north to Athabasca, cannot be beaten or scarcely equalled on earth, in our opinion; it also bids fair to add greatly to the mineral wealth of the world. There is considerable timber for building and fencing purposes; also plenty of stone, sand, gravel, brick and lime, within easy reach.

"We also travelled over the country to the west of Bull Lake and Snake Lake and found it much the same in character of soil and general outline, i. e., a mixture of prairie and hills, but better wooded, the poplar trees often measuring one and one-half feet in diameter and one-half foot in circumference and the birch, pine and spruce growing quite large and of good variety for building.

"The country abounds in living springs that never freeze in winter and many rivers and rivulets that never go dry, and in addition to this there are many lakes, all beautifully and picturesquely located, and abound in fish. By the way, we had the pleasure of landing an eight-pound jack fish on Thursday in French Lake, and Thursday evening we had jack fish and bear steak for dinner. The bear was caught about five miles from where we camped—in fact the country is a sportsman's paradise, prairie chickens, grouse, partridge, turkey, duck, geese, plover, rice birds and many other varieties of game can be shot from the saddle or wagon in riding through the country.

"They tell us that in some parts north of here, and in fact nor very far, that there are some coyotes and deer, moose and antelope, as well as badger, beaver, fox, etc.

"Phelps and Wheeler are satisfied with the country and anxious to go home and begin preparations for coming here, and we are as well satisfied as they, but if there is anything any better (I) we want to find it, so we are going to Fort Saskatchewan this afternoon and thence to Beaver Lake to look at what Mr. Sutor says is the "best place on earth." From there we shall return and go south again to Calgary and thence to the Crow's Nest, or Cranbrook, then return to Regina, thence north to Prince Albert, then back to Winnipeg, then home. Speaking of Winnipeg, it is a very good type of our United States cities, people very courteous and very unassuming, in fact have had no one to travel as with "us" or "ugh" since we left. We noticed this even among the work class that are not supposed to have time or thought in that line.

"I must conclude in most favorable terms the courtesy, kindness and attention of all government and railroad officials with whom we have come in contact, beginning with Mr. McGinnis, of Detroit, and deputy minister of the interior, Mr. James Stuart,

and the superintendent of immigration, Mr. Frank Pedley; the inspector of agencies, Mr. White, at Ottawa; the commissioner of immigration, W. F. McCreary, at Winnipeg; also the government agents, Messrs. Braun, at Brandon; Stenshorn, at Regina; Van Wart, at Calgary; Burdick, at Lacombe, and Suter, at Edmonton. These are all men of character and standing and can be relied upon when making their representations. They have each and every one of them shown marked interest in the welfare of the Ohio delegates and done all they can to show us what we are looking for.

"We are both pleased and satisfied with the country, the people, the government and railroads."

PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, June 9, '00.

The features of yesterday in the House of Commons were the discussions on the (to the opposition) ever interesting subject of the civil service, and the proposed Pacific cable. A bill to amend the civil service act was under consideration, and the woes of the civil servants under a malign government were pointed out in glaring periods by Hon. Mr. Foster and a number of others. The number of civil servants in Ottawa is necessarily enough to turn the scale in any parliamentary election. It will go hard with the opposition if they do not prove that any act of the government touching the civil service, nearly or remotely, is an injustice to that body. On Friday they were as successful as usual.

Belcourt, liberal member for Ottawa, took up the parable regarding the Pacific cable. The company which owned the existing cable to Australia taking measures to head off the proposed British Pacific cable and their efforts should be checked. From Mr. Belcourt's point of view it would be a national catastrophe if Canada did not get the opportunity to drop a few millions in aid of a Pacific cable. As Mr. Belcourt stated the case it would seem that the existing cable company was likely to be successful in raising the amount to the Canadian taxpayer.

At last McKenzie & Mann's bill for expenses undertaken in connection with the abortive Stikine-Teslin railway has been presented. It amounts to \$333,434. A tidy sum for which no value has been received. It was to forward the Stikine-Teslin scheme that the Edmonton route was turned down and decided by the jackal press throughout Canada. Had the amount claimed by McKenzie & Mann for which there is nothing to show, been judiciously expended on the Edmonton route by way of the Peace, Liard and Pelly rivers there would have been a prospecting route established through the heart of the greatest mineralized area in Canada, which in all reasonable probability would already have resulted in valuable discoveries and development. The building of pack trails and wagon roads were the first necessity to the discovery and development of precious metals in Southern British Columbia and the same results would have followed in Northern British Columbia had similar means been taken.

An attraction in the lobby of the House during the past few days has been a very handsome full length portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for Forbes, an Ottawa artist. The likeness is striking and possibly somewhat flattering. The picture is essentially Sir Wilfrid of the sunny smile. It has been greatly admired and the artist has been highly complimented.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

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AS TO IMPERIALISM.

Following are the speeches of H. Bourassa, M. P., and John Charlton, M. P., delivered in the House of Commons on June 7th, giving opposite views of the war in South Africa. The remarks of the latter are the more forceful because he has always been known in parliament as holding other than imperialist views. The occasion of the debate was the passing of an address of congratulation to the Queen on the occupation of Pretoria. The remarks with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier closed the debate are also given. The report is from Hansard:

Mr. Hon. Bourassa (Lafayette). I regret that I cannot agree in the sentiments that have been expressed by the right hon. the prime minister and the leader of the opposition. Of course, I know very well that what I am going to say is not according to the feelings, or at least the apparent feelings, of all the members of this House. But since the opening of this unfortunate war, I have made up my mind that I was not siding with any popular cry or any mob or crowd, and therefore I will still upon this occasion express the views which I have already stated, and make the protest which I think is the expression of a large proportion, if not of the majority of the Canadian people, not only of the French-Canadians, but of all the nationalities and creeds of this Dominion.

Some hon. Members. No.

Mr. Bourassa. Hon. gentlemen may say, "no" if they like, but I know the popular feelings as well as they do.

Some hon. Members. No.

Mr. Bourassa. Anyhow, that is my opinion, and I am going to express it. As to the bravery of the Canadian, as well as of the British soldiers, during this war, I cannot but agree with the right hon. the prime minister, and the hon. the leader of the opposition. The bravery of the soldiers, the bravery of their officers, have nothing to do with the cause of this war, and, therefore, I can heartily join with the prime minister and the leader of the opposition in congratulating the brave soldiers who have fought the battles in South Africa. But, as to rejoicing in the results of the war, as to congratulating Her Majesty, or rather Her Majesty's government, upon the causes of this war, upon the policy which has brought this war upon England and upon the empire, I cannot agree with them, because to my mind, these causes were unjust and success does not make them just. It has been said by the leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) that before this war the might of England was unknown to the world, and that one of the results upon which we should congratulate ourselves as British citizens is that now all nations of the world acknowledge the power of England. Sir, I am not the opposition; I have not the experience in politics that the leader of the opposition has; but, I think I can venture to say that future events will prove that this war is one of the most unfortunate events of English politics during this century. What has it proved to the world about the power of England? Why, as the leader of the opposition has said, the British government sent to South Africa an army of two hundred thousand men, composed not only of the best regiments of England, Scotland and Ireland, but including also, the best soldiers that could be gathered from the British colonies; and it took eight months for that powerful army to conquer a gathering of poor peasants drawn from a total population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls. I acknowledge the power of England. I admire the might of England. I admire the many and the deeds that England has done throughout the world; but Sir this war will not add an ounce to the glory of the English flag.

Some hon. Members. Shame.

Mr. Bourassa—and the greatness of England—

Some hon. Members. Shame! Shame!

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding). This is a free country.

Some hon. Members. Shame! Shame!

Mr. Bourassa. Is this a free parliament? Is free speech allowed here?

Mr. Foster. Such a speech from a member of the House! Shame on him!

The Minister of Finance. This is a free parliament.

Mr. Wallace. Not for traitors.

Mr. Foster. Shame on him.

Some hon. Members. Shame.

Mr. Bourassa. I have just heard the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace) speaking of treason. Mr. Speaker, never, in any part of Canada, has my voice been raised to ask any portion of the Canadian people to rise in arms against the British government and the British crown as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace's) has.

I will maintain in this parliament, as well as in this country, the opinion that has been upheld in England, Ireland and Scotland by men who have proved themselves as loyal British subjects and as ready to maintain British rights as any of the Tory and Jingo members who sit in this House. I have said, and I repeat, that I regret that this war took place; I regret the policy which, I will not say the British people, I will not even say the British government, but the Jingo wing of the Tory party in England has followed, bringing upon England and upon the British Empire this unfortunate war. What will be the outcome of this bloody contest? It will at first have

the result of forcing England to keep in South Africa a standing army of over 100,000 men for years and years. It will force on the British colonies in South Africa a policy of hatred amongst races which the broad-minded men of both parties had succeeded in removing, not only in South Africa, but throughout the British Empire. I have always believed, and still believe, whatever the crowd may shout to-day, that the true British policy must be founded on respect of all nationalities, must proceed upon the principle, not of forcing British institutions upon an unwilling people, but of making them accepted freely and willingly. That policy had succeeded in winning to the love of the British flag and British institutions the Dutch population of Cape Colony and Natal, and the same force would have won to the same side the Dutch population of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. I cannot approve a policy that goes back on the best traditions of England; a policy that will, probably, leave race hatred for years and years in the newly-conquered states, and renew the Cape Colony and Natal, a policy that may bring trouble throughout the British Empire by spreading a spirit of jingoism and pride, which is certainly not a sign of strength and generosity. Such a policy I cannot approve; I cannot join hands with the great majority of this parliament who wish to congratulate—who wish to congratulate Her Majesty? No, Mr. Speaker, this war is not the deed of Her Majesty; it has not been brought on as a tribute of love to her, or an addition to her glory. It is a war that has been forced on Her Majesty, as well as on the free people of England and the colonies, by the ambitious men who joined hands with financiers who are anxious to increase their dividends in South Africa. We are asked to pass this address as a compliment to Her Majesty? No, Sir, I cannot agree to that.

The leader of the opposition has reminded this House of a word attributed to Sir George Eliot, Cartier, that the French-Canadians of the province of Quebec were Englishmen speaking French. I do not know whether Cartier said that; but, if he said it, he said what was not true. I think I can speak in the name of my countrymen, as well as any other member of this House—

Some hon. Members. No, no.

Mr. Bourassa. Yes, I can; I express their feelings—not with mere eloquence or capacity—but with more sincerity than many men who are withheld by other reasons from saying what they think. When I speak of the feelings of the French-Canadians, I think I can venture to say that they are among the most loyal of British subjects, but they are not Englishmen. They are French-speaking British subjects; for they have accepted loyally the British institutions that were offered to them as a protection for their rights and their traditions. So long as these institutions were imposed upon them by the will of the British government and by the strength of the sword, they resisted, and they did well to resist. Sir, that unfortunate policy that led to this rebellion for fifty years is the policy that Mr. Chamberlain and his followers are trying to impose upon South Africa. As a representative of the French-Canadians, I declare in this House that for any sound British policy extended to South Africa I am ready to join with any government of Canada that will support any British government in that good work. But, again, as a representative of the French-Canadians, remembering the nefarious policy that sent to the gallows free men asking for their countrymen the rights of British subjects, I protest against the same policy which to-day those who happen to be in power are trying to impose in South Africa.

I say, therefore, I regret that I cannot join with the majority of this House in voting for this address.

Mr. Montague. I think the best answer we can make to the hon. gentleman is to give three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

Cheers for Her Majesty having been given, and God Save the Queen having been sung.

Mr. Charlton. After listening to the remarks of the hon. member for Lafontaine (Mr. Bourassa), I feel called upon to present my own opinions with regard to the matter dealt with by that hon. gentleman. I think, Mr. Speaker, that when the hon. member has a greater weight of years resting upon him and acquires a larger amount of experience, he will be able to see matters in a different light from the light in which he evidently sees them to-day; and, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, it is impossible for a gentleman to be more utterly, more radically wrong and misinformed than the hon. gentleman, Sir, this crisis that Great Britain is called upon to face, this crisis through which she has passed, or very nearly passed, so triumphantly and with such great credit to herself, is an epoch in her history, and it is useless for any member to rise in this House, or for any speaker to rise elsewhere, and to attempt to belittle the achievements of British arms, or to belittle the importance of the struggle in which those achievements have been attained.

The hon. gentleman tells us that he recognizes the bravery of the British troops. Well, nobody can fail to do that. It is unnecessary for the hon. gentleman to say that, and it would be an evidence of an utter want of appreciation on his part not to have been able to say it. He tells us that

(Continued on page 6)

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AS TO IMPERIALISM.

(Continued from page 5). —
he cannot congratulate and rejoice at the result of the war. Nov. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, we have never had greater cause for rejoicing and for congratulation than we have over the result of this war in South Africa. He tells us that the causes of this war were unjust. Why, is not the hon. gentleman aware that the Boer forces had invaded British territory; that the government of the two African republics had annexed British territory; that they had declared war upon the British Empire; that the governments of these two republics had issued an insulting ultimatum to Great Britain forbidding her to land troops, forbidding her to exercise the attributes of sovereignty in her own colonies, issuing an ultimatum which, if England had accepted or bowed to it, would have made her the laughing stock of the world? And was England to bow to the dictation of oligarchs like Paul Kruger and Mr. Steyn, of the Free State, who led their hordes but misguided men to the ruin?

It was necessary that England should assert her sovereignty, it was necessary that England should assert her power and rights in South Africa. England has purposes in South Africa. Providence has purposes in South Africa, and makes England its instrument. Providence has purposes in other lands, and England is the instrument of Providence that the English-speaking race shall exercise a great influence upon the affairs of this world. It is evidently the intention of Providence that great nations shall be founded in different quarters of the world, such as the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of South Africa. English statesmen realized the importance of the prize that was at stake. They realized that a great war had either to be won or lost at this time. It was a question whether Dutch civilization or English civilization should prevail in South Africa. It was a question whether it should be a civilization characteristic of the seventeenth century, a slave holding, marauding population under an old oligarchy who had no respect for the rights of men, or whether it should be the beneficent, the just, the righteous rule that prevails under Queen Victoria and under the British flag.

What says man, Sir, can throw his sentiments, his aspirations, his desires, his hopes, in favor of the Boer and against the British in this struggle? What had the world to gain by the success of the Boer? Nothing to gain, everything to lose, the cause of civilization ruined in South Africa, the hopes of humanity blasted, all the aspirations of a great country—the railroad from the Cape to Cairo, the civilization, the evangelization and the redemption of a continent, all swept away, all lost by this rebellion, if this rebellion had been successful. No, Sir, we cannot, I cannot, look upon this war in the light of an unfortunate event. I think it is a most fortunate event. I agree with my hon. friend the leader of the opposition that the fruits of this war are commendable, and are of a character to make us realize that the war was not a misfortune, but was on the contrary, something that led to the development of our power, and to the breaking down of the rebellion against that power. I thought at the outset, and I said at the outset, that this war—it is not a little war, although it is not a great war—that this war would serve a most useful purpose, that it would enable the British Empire to test her military strength, and to adapt her modes of warfare to the changed conditions as to armaments and so forth, and put us in a position where, in a great crisis confronted us, and a life and death struggle should overtake us, we would not be striking blows in the air, but we would have acquired through this war the knowledge of the conditions of modern warfare that would enable us to plant our blows in any part of the world where they would tell. In that respect the war is a blessing to us. The war has not only saved us an empire, but it has taught us the necessary conditions of success if we are confronted with a greater crisis as we may be in the near future.

The hon. gentleman tells us that we have nothing to boast of when, with over 200,000 men in South Africa, we have succeeded in overwhelming 57,000 Boer forces. Why, Sir, the conditions of this contest have not been unequal. These men knew their country perfectly. The British troops had to overcome almost half a continent, they had to overcome the greatest natural obstacles, they had to contend with a foe thoroughly conversant with the country, they had to move their supplies hundreds and thousands of miles into the interior with a single slender thread of communication, they had to maintain that line of communication, they had to assume the offensive in every case, and to meet troops armed with modern rifles, entrenched and on the defensive, so that in reality the balance, so far as military advantage was concerned, was in favor of the Boer. There has never been in the whole history of warfare a more magnificent series of strategic movements than those of Lord Roberts in his flanking operations, as he enveloped time after time the Boer forces, and as he forced them to retire from positions that were well-nigh impregnable. We are told by the hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Bourassa),

that the result of the victory is to place upon our shoulders an intolerable burden, and that we must keep in Africa a garrisoning force of 150,000 men, to suppress the Boers. Well, it may be necessary to keep some soldiers there, and the question is whether the possession is worth the cost. The question is whether England can better afford to keep 100,000 in South Africa, than to lose Cape Colony, than to lose prestige, and to have her flag trailing in the dust. If it takes half a million of men, I say, send them rather than surrender. But, the hon. gentleman overstates the difficulties in my opinion. The Dutch Boer element in South Africa is capable of being made just as loyal as the Dutch Boer element in Cape Colony. A Dutchman is the premier of Cape Colony to-day. These men will speedily realize that they have been deceived. They will speedily realize when England offers them magnanimous treatment, the protection of British laws, the rights of British citizenship such as are given to any other British subject, that they had no cause to go to war, that they had no cause for any complaint against the hostility to England. The result of this war will be like a storm in the atmosphere, which is necessary to settle the elements, and they will have the peace and stability of English institutions in that country. I believe that the actual cause of the war was a just measure. I believe the prize at stake was definitely more valuable and worth infinitely more than the cost of the war. I believe that the war is one honorable to England, that she had treated these people with forbearance, with magnanimity, that she disliked to take up arms, and she permitted them to acquire a position of great advantage before she would engage in the business of coercion. And, at last after she had to do it under circumstances which placed her at a disadvantage, many loyal friends of England in this House and elsewhere trembled at the result. But, everything has come all right, England is victorious, the honor of the empire has been saved, the result of the war is pleasing to England, and pleasing to humanity, and if the result had been otherwise, the world might have had reason to lament that such was the case. For these reasons, I could not refrain from rising in my place to protest against the utterance of sentiments such as the hon. member for Lethbridge has uttered to-day. I think he is honest in these sentiments, but he could not be farther from the truth, or further from a sound position, than that in which he stands at the present moment. I shall most happily support the motion moved by the hon. leader of the House (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), and seconded by the hon. leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper), for an address to Her Majesty, and I shall, in doing so, feel that I cannot go as far as I wish to go, in congratulating her and felicitating the English people, and the people of Canada, upon the result. I cannot take my seat without saying that, as a Canadian, I feel great pride in the record that our sons have made in South Africa. I feel that the world has looked upon this struggle, and has learned a lesson, and that we, ourselves, have learned a lesson. We have learned that this bond of sympathy, which unites the colonies with England, which is not on the statute-book, which is not obligatory, is stronger than bands of steel, that it unites all of the colonies with the motherland in one great homogeneous, imperial power, and that these colonies are prepared to spend the last dollar and send the last man for the purpose of maintaining the British institutions. And, Sir, the world understands that. The world looks on the world sees what is the result of this war, and the world realize that England's basis of military strength is infinitely greater than ever before. It embraces the four parts of the United Kingdom, it embraces all her colonies, and she can, if necessary, draw from the millions of Indians, and arm and place millions of soldiers in the field. England to-day is the greatest military power on the globe. There is no doubt about that. She has had not the millions of men that Russia has enrolled, she has not the number of men that Germany has enrolled, but she has not the number of men that France has enrolled, but she could put them in the field and she has resources and money to keep them in the field, and that is her source of strength. With her overpowering navy, with her power to place soldiers in the field, and with the demonstrations of this war, we recognize the fact that all the colonies will stand at her back, may felicitate ourselves on the result of the war. I assert freely that the war was one which was in the highest sense the millions of the forwarding of British interests, that the war was just, that the war redeemed South Africa from the rule of a slave-holding oligarchy, and that it will bring

it under free and progressive institutions in the near future.

An hon. Member. No.
The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the House to preserve its calmness under these circumstances. This is a free country; this is a free parliament. My hon. friend (Mr. Bourassa) and myself differ in toto upon this question. He thinks this war was not just; I have stated my opinion before, and I believe in my heart that England never fought a more just war than this. I will not debate the question over again with my hon. friend, but I will simply ask this of him. He has a right to his opinions like every British subject.

The Prime Minister. Yes he has a right to his opinions. It is the right of every man in this country to have his opinions but though my hon. friend has a right to his opinions, I ask him if this is the occasion to utter them? What is the object of this motion? It is open to controversy of any kind? There is no controversy. The man who thinks this war just regrets it just as much as the man who thinks it unjust. Where is the man, I want to know, who would allow his convictions upon this subject to prevent him from rejoicing to-day that the war is coming to a close? Where is the man who does not rejoice that in a few days, we hope, peace will be proclaimed and liberty, civil rights and equality of all races will be proclaimed once more in South Africa? We are offering simply our congratulations to Her Majesty, that the day is dawning upon us, and to her we address our congratulations. Is there, to-day, in the world, a more august person than Her Majesty the Queen of England? The hon. member for Lethbridge spoke as a French Canadian. I have the right, as he has, to speak as a French Canadian. As a French Canadian I say that the occasion is badly chosen to utter the expressions of opinion which my hon. friend thus uttered. The day is past for controversy upon this question. We are here simply to proclaim that we all hope that this war will soon be at an end, and that the result will be what it was not before—liberty, justice and an equality of rights for all men.

LOCAL.

—Public school leaving examinations begin next week.

—G. Gouin is erecting a residence one block west of the English church.

—A picnic will be held at the Camille school house on July 25th, in aid of St. Emerence church.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mariaggi returned from Banff on Friday. Mrs. Mariaggi, who has been in very poor health, is now much improved.

—The return football match between fat men and lean men on Friday evening, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 2-1.

—Special cable announces the death from enteric fever at Koonstad on Monday of Trooper Mullin, of the first Canadian Mounted Rifles. He enlisted at Edmonton, N. W. T.

—Const. Holt, of the N. W. M. P., detachment here, has been seriously ill in the hospital for some days with an acute attack of rheumatism. He is reported much improved to-day.

—T. W. Stephens, O. P. R., land valuator, was thrown from his rig at the Athabasca Landing on Saturday and had his leg broken. He was immediately brought into town. Leaving the Landing at 2 o'clock on Saturday he got in here at six on Sunday night, covering the 96 miles in incredibly short time, not taking into consideration the very heavy condition of the roads.

—E. Slocock received last mail a letter from his brother who is with the additional fifty men of Strathcona's Horse. The letter was written on the 8th of May at Cape Town on May 11th. Mr. Slocock states: I am well and in good spirits. We have all got our sea legs and don't mind the sea a bit now. There are 1,400 men on board and we have a good time. The Assaye is a good boat, but life on a transport is wonderful and startling. The food is plain, but good and everything clean. The weather is growing better all the time.

MARKETS.

Strawberries, 25c per basket.
Rhubarb, 5 lbs for 25c.
Apples, 25c per lb.
Onions, 3 lbs for 25c.
Radishes, 75c per doz. bunches.
Green onions, 75c per doz. bunches.
Lettuce, 75c per doz. bunches.
Butter, 15c.
Eggs, 12-12c.
Chickens, dressed, 15c per lb.
Turkey, dressed, 18c.
Hogs, live, 4-5c per lb.
Hogs, dressed, 5-12c per lb.
Beef, live, 3-4c to 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 6c per lb.
Mutton, dressed, 10c per lb.
Hides, green, 3c to 4c.
Beets, 75c per bushel.
Parsnips, 75c per bushel.
Turnips, 25c per bushel.
Carrots, 40c.
Potatoes, 25c per bushel.
Onions, \$1.50 per bushel, scarce.
Seed onions, Dutch sets and multipliers 25c per lb.
Kootenay Market.
Butter—Manitoba creamery, 21c; choice dairy, 18c.
Cheese—1c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh eggs, 19c.
Oats—Per ton, \$25.
Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.00.
Hay—Per ton, \$26.
Potatoes—Per ton, \$16.

A COMMUNICATION.

Dear Sir: In your last issue your Turpin lake correspondent has said that the building committee of the Presbyterian church of Belmont and Poplar lake have disagreed on a site. This is not accurate as the choosing of a site was disposed of at a general meeting of the members and adherents of the church, held at Belmont, and as a result of that decision the members of the building committee have secured from Mr. Kenneth McLeod, of Edmonton, a parcel of land for that purpose.

As to your correspondent's remarks re the roads leading to said site I may say they are in the same condition as all the other roads in the country—plenty of room for improvement, and are now undergoing repairs by statute labor and as likely to be travelled on as any other road leading north.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JAMES McDIARMID,
A member of the building committee.
Poplar Lake, 18th June, 1900.

DATES OF ISSUING SCRIP.

Notice appears in another column of the adjourned dates on which the half-breed scrip commissioners will attend at points in Assiniboia and Alberta for the issue of half-breed scrip. It was found necessary to post the dates owing to delays in the settlement of claims in Eastern Assiniboia. Payments will now be made at the following points in Alberta on the dates mentioned:

Lethbridge, July 10th.
MacLeod, July 12th.
Pincher Creek, July 16th.
Calgary, July 21st.
Lacombe, July 26th.
Wetaskiwin, July 31st.
Dulhame, August 1st.
Edmonton, August 7th.
St. Albert, August 13th.
Lac Ste. Anne, August 28th.
Fort Saskatchewan, Sept. 8th.
Victoria, Sept. 13th.
Lac la Poudre, Sept. 24th.
Athabasca Landing, October 12th.
Edmonton, October 18th.

PIC-NIC AT THE STURGEON.

A most successful picnic was held in the grounds of the Presbyterian church, Sturgeon river, on June 14th. The place and the weather were everything that could be desired. The district and neighborhood were well represented. A number of old friends from Edmonton were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. McQueen. The committee was also much pleased to see and hear Mr. Wilson, missionary at Belmont. Much credit is due to the committee and especially to the ladies for the efficient manner in which the arrangements were carried out. Outdoor socials such as these do much to bind a community together.

FROM THE NORTH.

Harry Burbank, leader of St. John, Frank Montford and Geo. Cotter, arrived from the upper Peace this morning, bringing a large consignment of fur for sale here. They left St. John on the 30th of May, travelling by raft and flat boat down the Peace to the Crossing.

Mrs. Melzer, of the Battle party of Klondikers, and Donald Kellam are on the way out. They have been mining and trapping with considerable success for the past two years.

It is reported by Indians that a man Dave Hackney, said to have come from near Calgary, died near Graham during the winter. He, with a partner, was wintering not far from Graham. Both had been sick with scurvy and the Indians passing their cabin in the spring saw a newly made grave from which the body had been dug out by Wolverines. As Hackney was known to be very ill it was supposed the body was his. Some writing was on a tree nearby, unintelligible to the Indians. Arrangements were made with them to bring the section of the tree on which the writing was, to Mr. Ware, the H. B. Co., agent at Fort Graham, to be deciphered.

Mr. McRae, the commissioner appointed to make treaty with the St. John Indians was at St. John on the 13th. Messrs. Burbank and Montford report that the Indians there refused to make any treaty. Eventually some 51 took treaty, but this would not be a quarter of the number in that district. Mr. McRae is now at Vermilion.

W. P. Taylor was at Lessert Slavel lake and will be in about two weeks.

MARRIAGES.

Ross—Dean—At Calgary, on 9th by Rev. Herbert F. E. Whalley. Holland Ross to Mary Dean, both of Edmonton.

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Strawberries,
..Apricots..

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Large consignment just received from J. D. King & Co. and Ames
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Ladies' Strap Slippers, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Ladies' Oxfords, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25.

Ladies' Glove Grain Lace, \$1.35.

Ladies' Glove Grain Button, \$1.40.

Children's Pebble Button, \$1.25.

Special Snap in Double Width Dress Goods; 35c. and 30c.
now 15c. per yard.

Special Snap in Shirt Waists. Large and choice selections
from 50c. and upwards

Ladies' English Tailor-made Capes and Jackets, \$1.90 and
upwards.

Ladies' English Tailor-made Costumes, \$4.25 and upwards.

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